

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 22

THE NEW YORK TIMES
4 September 1977

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C291 OKLAhoma Un.

Around the Nation

C.I.A. Tells Oklahoma U. Of Mind-Research Role

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 3 (UPI)—The University of Oklahoma conducted LSD tests on animals in the 1960's, presumably as part of the Central Intelligence Agency's mind-control experiments, the university president, Paul F. Sharp, said yesterday.

Mr. Sharp said that the C.I.A. had recently notified him that his school was among 80 that unknowingly conducted such research. He said he had written to the agency and requested all information possible about its project at the university.

He said that Dr. Louis Jolyon West, chief of psychiatry at the university from 1954 to 1969, conducted the animal research with LSD in the early 1960's. Dr. West, now chief of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles, said that his research had been confined to animals. He said he gave sponsors of the research his opinion that LSD was too unpredictable to be used on humans, but said he was unaware that the research funds had come from the C.I.A. He also said that others at the school were doing research on LSD at the time.



DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHIATRY, NEUROLOGY,
AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
MEDICAL CENTER

800 NORTHEAST THIRTEENTH STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73104

May 7, 1964

The Honorable Henry Wade
District Attorney, Dallas County
County Courthouse
Dallas, Texas

*Boone
for me
Wade*

Dear Mr. Wade:

It was good to have a chance to talk to you after the hearing on April 27th. If Jack Ruby's mental illness continues I hope it will be possible for him to be put in a mental hospital soon.

I am enclosing the results of my examinations for your personal interest.

Looking forward to seeing you again soon, preferably on a happier occasion,

Sincerely yours,

LJ West

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Head of the Department

LJW:rj

P.S. The enclosed reprint might possibly be of interest to you and your associates.

L.J.W.

26 April 1964

REPORT OF PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF JACK RUBY

Two weeks ago Dr. Hubert Winston Smith asked me whether I would be willing to examine Mr. Jack Ruby, presently under death sentence in the Dallas County Jail and without financial resources. I agreed, with the understanding that the examination would be without fee, and with the prior knowledge of the American Psychiatric Association, as well as with the assistance of some qualified Texas colleagues, and that the results of my examination would be completely available to the Court. Four days ago Dr. Smith requested that I come to Dallas today, to see Mr. Ruby briefly, and to testify at a hearing tomorrow regarding the possible value of further psychiatric studies. Hypnosis and intravenous sodium pentothal were included among possible techniques to provide further information concerning Mr. Ruby's state of mind at the time he shot Lee Harvey Oswald on 24 November 1963.

I received copies of some of the previously reported examinations of Mr. Ruby by several specialists, but was unable to read them until earlier today on the airplane. Tonight, my own findings make it clear that there has been an acute change in the patient's condition since these earlier studies were carried out.

Upon arriving at the jail this afternoon I met Sheriff Bill Decker, who informed me that last night after midnight Mr. Ruby had tricked his guard into stepping out to get him a glass of water, and then had run and struck his head against the wall. It was not clear whether or how long the prisoner was unconscious. According to the Sheriff, Mr. Ruby had subsequently been taken to a hospital where a physician examined him (including X-ray films of the skull) and stated that he was without serious injury. It was also said that Mr. Ruby had been caught stripping out the lining of his prison garb; apparently to fashion a noose for himself.

PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION

The examination was undertaken in a private interview room. Mr. Ruby appeared pale, tremulous, agitated and depressed. Said to be usually meticulous in his appearance, he was now disheveled and unkempt. He stared fixedly at the examiner with an expression of suspicion; his pupils were markedly dilated. There was a large abrasion on top of his head. An area on the left cheek appeared swollen and reddened. At first he was unwilling to be left alone with me, and seemed to anticipate some terrible news or fearful event. However, it was possible gradually over the course of an hour to obtain a reasonable sample of the patient's mental content. This can be summarized as follows.

Last night the patient became convinced that all the Jews in America were being slaughtered. This was in retaliation against him, Jack Ruby, the Jew who was responsible for "all the trouble." Somehow, through an awful mistake, and the distortions and misunderstandings derived from his murder trial, the President's assassination and its aftermath were now being blamed on him. Thus, he himself was now also the cause of the massacre of "25 million innocent people." He had seen his own brother tortured, horribly mutilated, castrated, and burned in the street outside the jail; he could still hear the screams. He had seen and heard many other similar horrors. The orders for this terrible "pogrom" must have come from Washington, to permit the police to carry out the mass murders without federal troops being called out or involved.

Attempts to persuade the patient that these beliefs were incorrect, or the symptoms of mental illness, aroused his anger; he became more suspicious of my sincerity, and once or twice seemed about to attack me. He repeatedly intimated that he was being mocked or "conned" by the examiner, since I must know all about the things he was telling me. "Don't tell me you don't know about it; everybody must know about it!" He kept repeating that "After what happened last night" there was nothing more in life for him. He had smashed his head against the wall in order "to put an end to it." Whether it was the genocide raging across the land, or his own personal torment, that could be thus terminated, was not clear.

Attempts to discuss additional psychiatric examinations, or the pending hearings, or his prospective appeal, or a new trial, were fruitless. He felt that talk of a new trial was just a mockery "After what happened last night," and that he would be rotten and despicable to want to survive or be saved after having caused "a great people with a history of four thousand years to be wiped out." I persuaded the patient to let me invite Mr. David Candish, one of his attorneys, to step into the room, and then watched the two talk at cross purposes for a while. As the lawyer continued to discuss plans for the appeal, Mr. Ruby became increasingly agitated and clearly paranoid as it dawned on him that Mr. Candish, whom he had trusted, was now "pretending not to know what had happened last night."

Attempts to carry out many of the more formal aspects of a mental status examination were impossible. The patient was oriented in place and person, but perhaps not for time; he was non-responsive to many inquiries. Concentration was poor. Associations and continuity of thought were disrupted. Some material pertinent to his shooting of Oswald was elicited, but is not included in this report.

At this time Mr. Ruby is obviously psychotic. He is completely preoccupied with his delusions of persecution of the Jews on his account. He feels hopeless, worthless, and guilty because he is to blame for the mass-murders of his own people. The experiences of last night, are not only grossly delusional but include auditory and visual hallucinations as well. His emotions are abnormal. Feelings of anxiety, depression, guilt, suspiciousness and despair are expressed in various proportions. Often the affect is inappropriate to the ideas accompanying them.

DIAGNOSTIC IMPRESSION

Acute psychotic reaction: paranoid state. Manifested by delusions, visual and auditory hallucinations, suspiciousness, agitation, inappropriate affect, unshakable fixed preoccupations, depression, suicidal impulses, and impairment of reasoning, judgment, concentration, and progression of thought.

ETIOLOGY

Not fully determined. The stress of the patient's recent life situation is undoubtedly an important factor. Other contributing factors, including organic brain disease chronic or acute, should be explored.

PROGNOSIS

For the present acute psychotic reaction, fair, if proper treatment is promptly instituted.

RECOMMENDATION

Immediate psychiatric hospitalization, study, and treatment. Close observation. Suicidal precautions.

DISCUSSION

The possibility that the patient is malingering, or feigning mental illness, was carefully considered. In my opinion this is not true of this individual at this time. First, I doubt that someone unfamiliar with technical psychiatry could play the part of a paranoid delusional psychotic person with such accuracy, consistency, and typical detail. Second, it places Mr. Ruby at cross purposes with his attorneys, who have repeatedly encouraged him to believe that he has an excellent chance for successful appeal and that at a new trial he would not only be saved from the death penalty but that a much more sympathetic understanding of him would emerge. Third, I don't believe he wants to go to a mental hospital at all, despite his attorneys' belief that he should; he actually prefers the jail, where he says "they know me"; that this is inconsistent with his fears of murderous police is itself characteristic of his delusional state. Finally, he violently rejects the idea that he is mentally ill now, or that he is suffering from abnormal thoughts and feelings; the true malingerer usually grasps eagerly at such an explanation.

The unexpected discovery that this individual has developed an acute psychotic reaction naturally requires me to postpone consideration of the special

RUBY EXAM.

- 5 -

examinations into his mental status at the time of the shooting last November.

Jack Ruby is technically insane at this time. He is not now capable of cooperating intelligently in his own defense.

The essential details of the condition of this patient, as described above were transmitted to Sheriff Decker at 5:20 P. M. today, in the presence of Mr. David Candish. Included were the facts that the patient is acutely mentally ill, actively suicidal, and in need of immediate hospitalization.

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine
800 N.E. 13th Street
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma

STATE OF TEXAS

CITY OF DALLAS

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Louis Jolyon West, M.D., to certify which witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of April, A.D. 1964.

David J. Candish
Notary Public in and for Dallas County, T.

(Signature)
3523 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
May 15, 1964

Honorable Joe B. Brown
Judge, Criminal District Court
Number Three
Records Annex Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Judge Brown:

At your request I have evaluated Jack Ruby in the Dallas County Jail on Thursday, April 30; Friday, May 1; and Monday, May 11, 1964. You had indicated that his defense counsel had raised questions about Mr. Ruby's sanity and you requested my professional opinion about Mr. Ruby's current mental state, in order to evaluate the indications for a formal sanity hearing.

As you know, the question of insanity is a legal matter, and I assume that my task is to provide you with medical and psychiatric information which might prove to be useful to you in your decision. I am assuming that the issues involved here are very similar to the problem of pre-trial evaluation of mental competency. Although the laws and various rulings in this matter are somewhat vague, I am assuming that you are interested in attempting to answer these questions:

1. whether or not the defendant is insane presently?
2. whether or not the defendant understands the crime for which he was convicted and the punishment which he received?
3. whether or not the defendant is competent to assist properly and rationally his counsel in the preparation and presentation of appeal?

As one example of a pre-trial sanity ruling in *Dusky vs. U.S.* 362 U.S. 788 (1960) the Court stated "that it is not enough for the district judge to find 'the defendant (is) oriented to time and place and (has) some recollection of events' but that the test must be whether he has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding - and whether he has a rational as well as factual understanding of the procedures against him."

There are two basic questions - the meaning of insanity in the current legal situation, and what does assist counsel mean? Regrettably, there is a common tendency to equate psychosis with insanity and with incapacity to cooperate with

-2-

counsel. In my opinion, not all persons who show evidence of psychotic thought processes should be called insane or incompetent mentally for legal purposes. Just as it is possible for a person to be sane legally at the time of a trial, and yet insane at the time of a crime, it is also possible for a person to be sane at the time of a trial and to develop such a disturbed mental state that he becomes insane subsequent to the trial. In some situations, it seems to me, counsel could continue to appeal without the cooperation or participation of the defendant. To assist counsel the defendant should have reality-oriented accuracy in memory, judgment and thinking, if his participation in the appeal is required.

Usually, one discusses psychiatric observations from the framework of the so-called "M'Naghten Rule"-does the defendant have the ability to understand the nature of the event, to know that it was wrong, and to have the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong. This rule does not seem to be of much value in this post-trial situation currently re Mr. Jack Ruby, in my opinion.

According to Smith, 25 N.M., 48, 59, 176 P 819, 823, after a sentence of death, the test of insanity suggested is "whether or not the prisoner has not from the defects of his faculties, sufficient intelligence to understand the proceedings against him, what he was tried for, the purpose of his punishment unjust or unlawful, and the intelligence requisite to convey such information to his attorneys or to the court." Psychiatric observations within this legal framework seem to me to be pertinent to Mr. Ruby's current status.

I would like to submit the following medical and psychiatric observations on Mr. Ruby for your consideration, based on my examinations, including the one on May 11, 1964.

1. Physical health - Mr. Ruby reported that he "has lost weight," "has not been exercising regularly." He appeared pale, weak, tremulous, extremely tense, and moderately depressed. However, he seemed to be improved slightly in this most recent interview.

2. Psychiatric status - In each interview Mr. Ruby was alert, friendly, and cooperative. He knew the day, date, month, and recognized and greeted this evaluator. He expressed some distrust of his attorneys, both the former ones and the present ones. He claimed that none of them had

-3-

visited him in more than one week (this was not confirmed by Officer Bowlin, who stated that Mr. Ruby's attorneys had visited him during that time.) This observation is an important one, since Mr. Ruby gives the impression of being very precise about his memory of events at the time of the crime and about discussions of the lawyer's trial strategy.

3. Of course, an important question remains, a most difficult one - namely, is Mr. Ruby malingering? In my opinion, Mr. Ruby has not been malingering during my three interviews with him.

4. I interviewed Officer Bowlin, who is assigned in the cell block where Mr. Ruby resides currently. According to the officer's statement to me, Mr. Ruby has been involved in conversations with fellow prisoners, has played cards cooperatively, has been sleeping poorly, does eat better than he did ten days ago.

5. The personal fantasies of a murderer typically involve a period of personal shock, followed by psychological detachment, and then often a gradual and subtle identification with the dead victim. This is illustrated very clearly in Mr. Ruby's belief that he was convicted for "the murder of President Kennedy and Policeman Tippit." The extent of his regressive behavior is revealed by his basic mistrust and inconsistent attitudes toward his attorneys. This heightened mistrust of them must be related to early life factors, since there is some evidence of moderately severe emotional problems in his childhood, and it is related probably to his actual experience with his attorneys, since their defense of him was unsuccessful. He remains inconsistent in his comments about them - praises them, then expresses doubts about them, wonders if he "should change attorneys again."

6. On Monday, May 11, 1964, in my evaluation of Mr. Ruby, he was quite willing to discuss the Oswald murder, his role in his own defense, and his perception of the "ironical twist of fate," that he describes as follows - "I killed Oswald so Mrs. Kennedy would not have to come to Dallas and testify. I loved and admired President Kennedy. I know what 'they' think. 'They' think I knew Oswald, that it was a part of some plot. It's not true. I want to take a polygraph test to prove that I did not know Oswald, that I was not involved in killing President Kennedy. After that I don't care what happens to me."

I asked Mr. Ruby the following specific questions:

1. What are the current legal proceedings that are being requested by your counsel?

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Answer: "I don't know." Later he stated "A sanity trial - I don't want that - I don't want to be sent off to a hospital." Still later, - "maybe I should go to a hospital."

2. What were you tried for?

Answer: "For the assassination of Kennedy - no, I mean, the murder of Oswald - I'm not sure."

3. Why are you being punished?

Answer: "because 'they' think I was a part of a plot."

4. Who are the people that you refer to as 'they'?

Answer: "The district attorney; Judge Brown; they Jury. The people who want to burn the Jews."

5. What impending fate is in store for you?

Answer: "I will be executed."

6. Do you feel that you are cooperating and can cooperate with your defense counsel, for example, in trying to proceed with your appeal, or in finding new evidence?

Answer: "I don't know. I want to tell the truth. I want a polygraph - Belli wouldn't let me take it."

It is my medical and psychiatric opinion that Mr. Jack Ruby has had and has now an acute psychiatric illness, with paranoid and depressive features. In my opinion, he is reacting to the stress of the trial, the sentence of death, the relative isolation and lack of physical activity, and now is improving gradually in his ability to evaluate the reality of his situation. However, I assume that he will show alternating periods of improvement and regression, similar to those that have been described by numerous authors in prisoners under sentence of death (for example, Duffy, Clinton and Jennings, Dean, The San Quentin Story, Curtis Publishing Company, 1950).

Summary

In my opinion, Mr. Ruby is mentally ill, with symptoms of moderate depression, delusions of persecution, moderate to extreme suspicion and distrust of several individuals, especially

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his present attorneys. In my opinion, these observations should be taken into consideration in your decision about the request for a formal sanity hearing. In my opinion, there are no psychiatric contraindications for you to question Mr. Ruby directly, or for you to permit the defense to put him on the stand for directly testimony about the sanity issue. Ideally, in my opinion, Mr. Ruby should be under the supervision of a psychiatrist, preferably in a psychiatric hospital, until the prisoner recovers sufficiently to proceed with his appeal with rational understanding.

I will be available for testimony and further consultation, when it seems indicated to you.

Sincerely,

R.L. Stubblefield
R.L. Stubblefield, M.D.

RLS:rh



HENRY WADE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
RECORDS BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

May 29, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have discussed with Sheriff Bill Decker the matter concerning you and members of your commission interviewing Jack Ruby in the Dallas County jail. I went through the jail with him and believe that one of the jury rooms would be an ideal place. This is a conference room where twelve jurors sit around a table and discuss their verdict in criminal cases. It is approximately 20' x 15' and would appear to me to be adequate for your interrogation. Mr. Decker and I would like to have a couple of days notice together with how many persons you feel should be in the room, counting Ruby, the stenographer and others so that we can put a table with the proper kind of chairs in it. These chairs are soft cushioned chairs but are not ideal for work at a table, and I am sure you will be satisfied with this.

I am also enclosing a copy of the psychiatric examination made by Dr. Joslyn West of the University of Oklahoma who came here at the instance of the defense counsel and a copy of the report made by Dr. Stubblefield whom Judge Brown asked to examine Ruby after the defense had filed an affidavit of his present insanity.

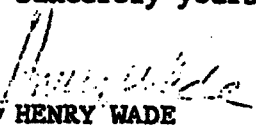
Ruby did a little damage in the jail last night, breaking his reading glasses and also throwing a cuspidor at one of the electric light bulbs and breaking it, I am told by Sheriff Decker. We all realize he has deteriorated some physically and possibly mentally also since the verdict but I believe Decker and I agree that most of this is an

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
May 29, 1964
Page 2

act that he is putting on.

I look forward to seeing you at 9:00 a.m. on June the 8th.

Sincerely yours,


HENRY WADE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

HW:sc

Dallas, Texas

27 April 1964

REPORT OF PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF JACK RUBY

Upon re-examining Mr. Jack Ruby from 8:00 to 9:30 this morning, I found his condition to be considerably improved over last night. His general aspect was changed from one of agitated suspiciousness to one of vary bewilderment. He tried to avoid discussion of his delusional pre-occupations that the Jews were being murdered. Apparently a visit from his sister last night had reassured him somewhat. However when I asked him about his brothers, he mumbled: "I imagine they're gone." Then when he was told that his brother Earl was also coming to see him, and had been contacted by long-distance telephone, he said that he must have been mistaken about the identity of the man he took to be his brother being killed out in the street, the previous night. When I asked him how he knew it was even a Jew, he had seen, he carefully avoided my glance and said: "That's a good question."

Mr. Ruby was clearly suspicious and evasive during this interview. After seeing me, he told his visiting Rabbi that he couldn't trust me, because he didn't know what part I "might have in it", and revealed that he thought the murders were really still going on but that it would be safer to avoid the subject.

There were many signs of considerable improvement of symptoms overnight. There was a return of his known previous willingness to discuss the Oswald slaying, and he gave some attention to the progress of his defense, although this interest was still considerably less than usual according to one of his attorneys. While he frequently mentioned Oswald by name last night, today again (as always heretofore) he referred to him only as "the deceased" or "that person". He reviewed his account of the Oswald slaying, which was consistent with that given during the florid psychotic period last night. This material is not reported here.

During the interview there were four periods, lasting from one to three minutes each, of obvious auditory hallucinations. The patient would quickly rise, move to a corner of the room, and stand with head cocked, eyes wide and darting about. Once he heard the voices coming

PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION.

from below, and crawled under the table to listen. His spontaneous comments, and responses to my questions, both revealed that the hallucinations were of human groans and cries, sometimes of children or a child, and that the patient thought these might be Jews under torture. However, when each hallucinatory episode ceased, he would quickly try to gather together the threads of our previous conversation, and discuss some other topic.

Throughout the examination the patient frequently rubbed or covered his left eye, and occasionally complained of unpleasant head sensations and a sense of difficulty in thinking. "My thoughts keep going around in circles."

DIAGNOSTIC IMPRESSION:

Remains unchanged. The patient is now in partial remission. He might continue to improve, in which case the psychotic break will have been of the "twenty-four hour" variety, often seen by the military psychiatrist among men under stress. If so, it might recur under future stress. On the other hand, this morning's improvement may be merely part of the usual fluctuation of intensity of psychopathology common in paranoid psychoses. If so, unpredictable outbursts of psychotic behavior; and fluctuating degrees of contact with reality hour by hour, can be expected.

It is still my belief that this individual should be in a psychiatric hospital for observation, study, and treatment at the present time.



Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine
800 N. E. 13th Street
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Louis Jolyon West, M.D., to certify which witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of April, A.D. 1944.


Rosemary R. Jenkins
Notary Public

~~SECRET~~

SUB-PROJECT NO. 43

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER AND LOCATION: [REDACTED]

University of Oklahoma

OBJECTIVE AND DETAILS OF WORK: This study was to perform research in the field of psychology of the dissociated** states and of hypnosis. Research yielded promising leads in terms of knowledge of how hypnotizability can be influenced by pharmacological means. Several drugs (unspecified) were identified that were apparently effective in speeding the induction of hypnotic states and in deepening the trance that is produced in given subjects. Observations were also made of drugs (unspecified) that provide some degree of immunity to hypnotic influence.

APPROXIMATE TIME SPAN: 1955 - 1956

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS: Testing on human subjects. It is not stated in the file whether the subjects were volunteers or non-volunteers.

FUNDING:

COVER MECHANISM: Geschickter Foundation for Medical Research

APPROXIMATE TOTAL: \$21,000

RESEARCH PARTICIPANT: [REDACTED] witting

OTHER SPONSORS: None indicated

NAMES OF CIA MONITORS: [REDACTED]

Robert V. Lashbrook

James H. Drum-

Sidney Gottlieb

** Quoted from proposal, definition unclear

~~E2 INSET~~

~~CL BY [REDACTED]~~

135

~~SECRET~~

MKULTRA
 Sub-Project 43

Description	Date	Obligations	Expenditures	Balance	
July 1st 13	July 31	1000000		1000000	
Invoice #1	31		6933.32	3066.68	Invoice 6666.68
July 9 13	July 31	1050000			
Invoice #2	July 31		13866.68		

B

43-2

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES
JULY 1, 1955 TO JUNE 30, 1956

Beginning Budget-----\$ 5,000.00

Expenditures:

Salaries-----	\$ 2,704.50	
O.A.S.I.-----	54.00	
Office Supplies-----	20.03	
Telephone-----	6.90	
Travel-----	919.77	
Air Conditioner-----	240.00	
Tape Recorder-----	<u>747.59</u>	
Sub-Total-----	\$ 4,692.79	
15% overhead-----	<u>750.00</u>	<u>5,442.79</u>

Over-Expended Balance-----\$ (442.79)

Dr. [REDACTED]
Chief Investigator

[REDACTED]
Business Administrator

A
7/18/58

B

[REDACTED] C

C

Dear Dr. [REDACTED] C

Enclosed you will find a report of expenditures of monies received from the [REDACTED] for the period July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956. This report has been signed by both Dr. [REDACTED] and myself. B

The grant received from your organization was overexpended in the amount of \$442.79 due to fulfillment of commitments of a twelve-month salary agreement with technicians working on this project. Please advise me if it will be at all possible for this amount of overexpenditure to be approved. Your favorable consideration in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Once again I wish to apologize for the delay in submitting this information and I sincerely hope that it has not inconvenienced you too much.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED] C

Business Administrator

[REDACTED] H

Enclosure 1

Back to Class433
MINOffice Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

J. A. H.

DATE:

4 March 5 C. H.

FROM :

H

SUBJECT:

Ref pt I - We have no reports to date. As far as I know - there have been very little rept's to date (as implied in B)

Ref pt II - Here is a proposal ala [redacted] C

Ref pt III - Meaningless -

The "special laboratory" is to be the bulk of research B at [redacted] under the auspices of the [redacted] (Provided he gets the grant. From the [redacted]) C
(over)

43-3

To me - The budget is out of line for what we have
in mind, namely, testing effects and influence of
certain drugs on hypnotizability:

In fairness to [REDACTED], all this should be gone
over thoroughly with him - in detail. Will do
within next 2-3 wk.

[REDACTED] C.

B

29 February 56

H

FILE SUB 431

C

[REDACTED] B

Dear ~~MAN~~ S.G.

Enclosed is the research proposal for the [REDACTED] that we discussed. I'd appreciate it if you will forward it to the appropriate individuals at the [REDACTED] when you are through with it, if such be necessary. B

There are some indications in the proposal of our findings from the present year. The formal report for the year's work will be submitted later in the spring. Under the circumstances I realize the importance of getting the proposal for the next fiscal year into the works.

Up to today I have been working very hard on my assigned investigation of POW problems for the Air Force. Some most interesting things have turned up in the process of this study, bearing upon potential research issues of mutual interest to all concerned.

It is possible that I may be in Washington again in the very near future. [REDACTED] will know about it before I will; if you want to see me, get in touch with him and find out whether the Surgeon General is going to be calling me up there next week. C

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED] C
[REDACTED] M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Head of the Department

WARNING NOTICE

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES
OF HYPNOSIS
AND SUGGESTIBILITY

Research Proposal Submitted to the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], as part of a continuing program
at the [REDACTED]

B

C
[REDACTED], M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Principal Investigator

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

I. CONTINUATION OF STUDIES ON HYPNOSIS AND SUGGESTIBILITY

- A. Preliminary clinical research during 1955-56 has yielded promising leads in terms of knowledge of how hypnotizability can be influenced by pharmacological means. Several drugs have been identified that apparently are effective in speeding the induction of the hypnotic state, and in deepening the trance that can be produced in given subjects. These observations remain to be confirmed through studies of larger numbers of normal subjects, and insofar as possible, quantified. Observations have also been made of drugs that provide some degree of immunity to hypnotic influence. These investigations also require considerable elaboration.
- B. It is proposed that the experiments begun during 1955-56 involving hypnotizability, suggestibility, and the roles of certain drugs in altering these attributes, be continued and extended during 1956-67.

II. NEW STUDIES ON THE NATURE OF HYPNOSIS, SUGGESTIBILITY, AND TRANCE-LIKE STATES

- A. Experiments involving altered personality function as a result of environmental manipulation (chiefly sensory isolation) have yielded promising leads in terms of suggestibility and the production of trance-like states. There is reason to believe that environmental manipulations can affect the tendencies for dissociative phenomena to occur. Isolation, in particular, can markedly change the individual's response to suggestion in the form of verbal communication.
- B. It is proposed that new experiments utilizing special environmental manipulations, including sensory isolation, be begun with a view to-

WARNING NOTICE

SENSITIVE INFORMATION

ward determining the ways in which the resultant psychophysiological alterations can be quantified, and the ways in which these altered states can be utilized in the production of increased influence-ability in normal subjects.

III. NEW STUDIES OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AND REACTIONS TO STRESS, EMPLOYING HYPNOTIC TECHNIQUES

- A. Current experiments have definitely established a number of ways in which hypnotic suggestions can bring about states of marked psychological stress in suitable subjects, with resultant changes in neurophysiological and neuro-endocrinological function. It has also been shown in preliminary studies that hypnotic methods can successfully be employed to protect individuals from the psychophysiological reactions to noxious stimulation. These observations constitute an indication that more control can be exerted over the autonomic nervous system than has been previously supposed. Coupled with the recent development of autonomic drugs of highly specific activity it is now possible to isolate more precisely than ever before the exact means by which and the precise degree to which psychophysiological reactions occur to specific types of stress.
- B. It is proposed that the combined use of hypnotic techniques and autonomic drugs be exercised in initiating some original studies on the nature of psychophysiological reactions to stress.

IV. TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All of the above-recommended experimental procedures will require special equipment, special methodologies, and special skills. In order to make possible a continuing research program in this area, a psycho-

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE

physiological research team is being developed at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] B
[REDACTED]. Facilities of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], and the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] are available. However, within the overall framework of these
facilities, a unique laboratory must be organized and constructed. This
laboratory will include a special chamber, in which all psychologically
significant aspects of the environment can be controlled. This chamber will
contain, among other things, a broad-spectrum polygraph for simultaneous re-
cordings of a variety of psychophysiological reactions of the individual be-
ing studied. In this setting the various hypnotic, pharmacologic, and
sensory-environmental variables will be manipulated in a controlled fashion
and quantitative continuous recordings of the reactions of the experimental
subjects will be made. Under these conditions, and with the utilization of
the special skills of the research team, it is expected that some significant
original and valuable observations will be obtained.

ESTIMATED BUDGET 1956-1957

Principal Investigator (part time)	6000.00
Psychiatrist-Physiologist (part time)	5000.00
Experimental Psychologist	7500.00
Research Assistant	4200.00

Special Equipment and Supplies

(Including polygraphic, electroencephalographic,
electromyographic, and special stimulatory apparatus) 5000.00

Travel, Special Services, Miscellaneous	3600.00
---	---------

Institutional Overhead ([REDACTED]) ^B
[REDACTED]) (@15%) 4695.00

TOTAL	35995.00
-------	----------

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

11 August 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Addendum to Subproject 43

1. The purpose of this addendum is to set forth the mutual administrative responsibilities of the contractor and sponsor.


2. The above subproject represents the research program of Dr. [REDACTED] located at the [REDACTED] financed under MKULTRA, covering the period 31 March 1955 through 31 March 1956. B

3. The [REDACTED] has requested the Foundation to submit to them a summary accounting of monies received from the Fund. Also, they requested the return of any unexpended funds received under a grant from the Fund.

4. Title to any permanent equipment purchased by funds granted the Foundation shall be retained by the Foundation in lieu of higher overhead rates.

5. It was mutually agreed that documentation and accounting for travel expenses which are reimbursable by the Foundation shall conform with the accepted practices of that Foundation.

6. It was agreed that technical reports reflecting the progress of the research program shall be submitted at mutually acceptable intervals.


SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
Chief
TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED:

 A
[REDACTED], Chief, TSS

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - TSS/CD

 H

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

14 JUL 1955

DATE

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following:

E ~~REDACTED~~ #11316 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$13,333.34 RECEIVED.

~~REDACTED~~ CHECK #2152 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$533.34 RECEIVED.

Delivered 11th July

Please return _____ signed copy(ies) of this receipt

H _____ SIGNATURE OF RECIPIENT

To
FORM NO. 36-68
MAR 1949

14 July 55 DATE RECEIVED

RECEIPT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check #MN201316 dated 11 July 1955

drawn on the ~~REDACTED~~, in the amount of *E*

\$13,333.34, payable to the ~~REDACTED~~ *B*

Date: *7-19-55* *C*

43-7

RECEIPT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check #M201316 dated 11 July 1955

drawn on the [REDACTED] in the amount of £

\$13,333.34, payable to the [REDACTED] B

Date:

RECEIPT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check #G2359 dated 11 July 1955

drawn on the [REDACTED] in the amount of £

\$533.34, payable to the [REDACTED] B

[REDACTED] C

Date:

7-19-55

43-8

RECEIPT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check #02359 dated 11 July 1955

drawn on the [REDACTED], in the amount of E

\$533.34, payable to the [REDACTED] B

Date:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement is to set forth the mutual administrative responsibilities of the principal research investigator and the sponsor. Therefore, it is mutually agreed that,

A. The principal investigator shall submit to the sponsor, at six month intervals, an informal statement of expenditures of monies advanced for research activities. It is requested that the statement be submitted in essentially the following form:

Personal compensation

Salaries

Fees, Subject

Equipment

Supplies and Services

Contingencies

Overhead

B. It is understood that any travel expenses incurred in the furtherance of the research program will be accounted to the University in a manner consistent with its established practices and policies.

C. The principal investigator shall submit to the sponsor semi-annual reports on the technical progress of the research covered by these funds.

Date: 13 July 55


M.D.
Principal Investigator

43-10

23 June 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION

VIA : TSS/Budget Officer

SUBJECT : Project NEULTRA, Subproject 43
Invoice 2, Allotment 5-2502-10-001.

1. Invoice No. 2 for Subproject 43 of Project NEULTRA is attached. This invoice is the final one to be submitted under Subproject 43, and when paid constitutes complete payment of this project.

2. It is requested that payment be made by two cashier's checks drawn on a [REDACTED] bank, one in the amount of \$13,333.34, and the second check for \$533.34. Both checks should be payable to the [REDACTED]. The checks should be sent to Chief, TSS/CD, through TSS/Budget Officer no later than 11 July 1955. E B

3. The two invoices covering this subproject aggregate \$20,300.00 and represent the total expenditures to be made under this subproject. It is requested, therefore, that the files on Subproject 43 be closed.

SIDNEY COTTRELL

Chief

TSS/Chemical Division

Attachments:

Invoice & Certifications

CHECK # 2236 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$13,333.34
RECEIVED 14 JUL 1955

Distribution:

Orig & 2 - Addressee

1 - Comptroller

✓ 1 - TSS/FASB

2 - TSS/CD E

CHECK # 2237 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$533.34
RECEIVED.

178

5-2502-10-001

INVOICE NO. 2

28 June 1955

For services-----\$13,866.68

 B

CERTIFICATIONS

(1) It is hereby certified that this is Invoice No. 2 applying to Subproject 43 of Project IKULTRA, that performance is satisfactory, that the services are being accomplished in accordance with mutual agreements, that a detailed agenda of the payments and receipts is on file in TSS/CD, that this bill is just and correct and that payment thereof has not yet been made.

Date: _____

SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
Chief, TSS/CD

(2) It is hereby certified that this invoice applies to Subproject 43 under Project IKULTRA which was duly approved and that the project is being carried out in accordance with the memorandum dated 13 April 1953 from the DCI to the DD/A, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda.

Date: _____

 A
Research Director

31 May 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE COMPTROLLER
ATTENTION: Finance Division
SUBJECT: Project INSURA, Subproject 43

Under the authority granted in the memorandum dated 13 April 1953 from the DGI to the DD/A, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda, an additional \$10,000.00 of the over-all Project MULLERA funds have been obligated to cover the subproject's expenses.

SIDNEY COTTLEB
Chief, TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION
OF FUNDS:

Research Director

Date:

Distribution:

Orig. & 2 - Addressee

1 - TSS/CC
✓ 1 - TSS/FASB
1 - TSS/SAB
2 - TSS/CD

ICE DIVISION OF NEW YORK
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
CHARGE: *300*
5-2502-10-601
2 JUN 1960
NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

43-12

TO:

DATE

FROM:

Quinn #1
Sub. 43.

SUBJECT:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following:

[REDACTED]

CHECK # *UM 12202* IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ *266.66*
RECEIVED.

1 E

Please return _____ signed copy(ies) of this receipt

[REDACTED] *A*

To
FORM NO. 36-66
MAR 1949

RECIPIENT

CERTIFICATE

43

[REDACTED] *H*

I hereby certify receipt of Cashier's Check No. UM12202, drawn
on the [REDACTED] in the amount of \$266.66, *E*
payable to the [REDACTED] *B*

[REDACTED] *A*

Date: *April 14, 1955*

MEMORANDUM RECEIPT

43-13

APR 13 1955

DATE

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

*Invoice #1
Subproject 13*

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following:

E

CHECK # C 118 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$ 6,666.66
RECEIVED.

Please return _____ signed copy(ies) of this receipt

TO
FORM NO. 36-66
MAR 1949

A

43

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify receipt of Cashier's Check No. G118, in the amount
of \$6,666.66, drawn on the _____, payable to the E

B

A

Date:

April 14th 1955

43-14

18 April 1955

Major [REDACTED] C

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

Due to circumstances beyond our control, our channel of communication has been changed. Beginning upon receipt of this letter, all mail will be addressed to the following location:

[REDACTED] C
B

The instructions listed below must be followed implicitly:

1. All communications MUST BE double enveloped.
2. The outer envelope MUST BE addressed as indicated above.
3. All such mail MUST BE transmitted as first class mail, registered, return receipt requested.
4. True or full names MUST NOT appear in any of the correspondence. Reference to our personnel may be made by first name and last initial or the individual's assigned nom de plume.
5. Be sure that ALL persons responsible for preparing or transmitting correspondence to us are properly advised of this change of address and ALL instructions are understood. Should any questions arise incident to this change, please let us know immediately.

[REDACTED] B

[REDACTED] H

[REDACTED]

43-15

31 March 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, FINANCE DIVISION

VIA : TSS/Budget Officer

SUBJECT : Project KULTRA, Subproject No. 43
Invoice #1, Allotment 5-2502-10-001

B -- Invoice No. 1 for Subproject 43 of Project KULTRA is attached. Other invoices will follow later. It is requested that payment be made by two cashiers checks, one in the amount of \$6,666.66, and one for \$266.66, payable to the [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]. The checks should be sent to Chief, TSS/CD through TSS/Budget Officer by Wednesday, 6 April 1955.

SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
Chief
TSS/Chemical Division

Attachments:
Invoice & Certifications

Distribution:
Orig & 2 - Addressee
1 - Comptroller
✓ 1 - TSS/FASB
1 - TSS/CD
1 - Chrono

E
CHECK #16118 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$6,666.66
RECEIVED. APR 13 1955

A
CHECK #240202 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$266.66
RECEIVED. APR 14 1955

H [REDACTED] E [REDACTED]
CERTIFY THAT FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.

OFFICE REFERENCE NO. 183

TO AN OFFICE NO. 5-2502-10-001

AUTHORIZING OFFICER

43-15

INVOICE NO. 1

31 March 1955

For services.....\$6,933.32

[REDACTED] (B)

CERTIFICATIONS

(1) It is hereby certified that this is Invoice No. 1 applying to Subproject 43 of Project MULLERA, that performance was satisfactory, that the services were accomplished in accordance with mutual agreements, that a detailed agenda of the payments and receipts are on file in TSS/CD, that this bill is just and correct and that payment thereof has not yet been made.

Date: _____

SIDNEY GOTTLIEB, Chief, TSS/CD

(2) It is hereby certified that this invoice applies to subproject 43 under Project MULLERA which was duly approved and that the project is being carried out in accordance with the memorandum dated 13 April 1953 from the DCI to the DD/A, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda.

Date: _____

[REDACTED]
Research Director

A

[REDACTED]

43-16

21 March 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMPTROLLER

ATTENTION : Finance Division

SUBJECT : Project EXULTA, Subproject 43

Under the authority granted in the Memoranda dated 13 April 1953 from the DCI to the DD/A, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda, Subproject 43 has been approved, and \$10,000.00 of the over-all Project EXULTA funds have been obligated to cover the subproject's expenses and should be charged to Allotment 5-2502-10-001.

SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
Chief
TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION
OF FUNDS:

for [redacted]
Research Director

Date: _____

Distribution:

Orig & 2 - Addressee

- 1 - TSS/OC
- 1 - TSS/FASB
- 1 - TSS/SRB
- 2 - TSS/CD

CERTIFY THAT FUNDS ARE

1 APR 1955

Declassified to: [REDACTED]
by authority of: 187475
Date: June 1977

43-17

EO 11652; CL BY 187475

DRAFT: [REDACTED] H
21 March 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject 43

1. Subproject 43 of Project MKULTRA is being instituted as a means whereby Dr. [REDACTED] and his associates at the University of [REDACTED] may perform research in the field of Psychobiology of the dissociated states and of hypnosis. C B

2. The attached memorandum states in general the scope of the project's capabilities and indicates the type of activity planned.

3. A financial proposal is attached entailing a total of \$20,000.00. To this must be added \$800.00 which represents a four percent (4%) service charge to the [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] will act as cut-out and cover for this grant. The cover title of the project will be [REDACTED] and is presumably being supported by a research grant from the [REDACTED]. B

4. The total cost of the project will not exceed \$20,800.00 for a period of one year. At the present time, the sum of \$10,000.00 representing \$9,600.00 to [REDACTED] and \$400.00 fee to the [REDACTED] is being committed. The balance of the total will be committed at a later date. B

5. Dr. [REDACTED] is cleared through TOP SECRET and is aware of the true nature of the project. C

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION
OF FUNDS:

[REDACTED] A
TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED:

A
for Research Director

Date: 24 Mar 55

[REDACTED] A
for Chief, TSS/Chemical Division

Attachment:
Proposal

APPROVED FOR EXTENSION OF FUNDS:

[REDACTED] A
Research Director

Date: March 1955

Declassified to: [REDACTED] Only.
by authority of: 187475
Date: June 1977

EO 11652; CL BY 187475

B
STUDIES OF DISSOCIATED STATESWARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

An examination of current descriptions of dissociative reactions reveals a rather stereotyped concept, differing little from ~~the~~ original one, and offering a limited definition of the dissociative mechanisms and their role in normal and abnormal psychological functions. The literature concerning clinical entities ordinarily considered to constitute the dissociative reactions is fairly well limited to case-studies of patients with fugues, amnesias, somnambulisms, and multiple personalities.

Unpublished studies by the writer have led him to a greatly expanded concept of dissociation. Dissociative phenomena are found in everyday life. Such manifestations include "highway hypnosis", states of "fascination" in flyers, hypnagogic and phantasy hallucinations, transient anesthetics, and many other examples. These reactions have many features in common with a variety of clinical disorders including "sleep paralysis", trance states, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, latah, "Aretic hysteria", and a number of other disturbances in addition to the well-known dissociative reactions of the text-books.

There is considerable experimental evidence pointing to the significant role played by dissociative mechanisms in the production of the various phenomena of hypnosis. In fact, hypnosis may be considered to be a pure-culture, laboratory-controlled dissociative reaction. Of the entire phenomenology of the various states described above, there is not one single manifestation which cannot be produced experimentally in the hypnotic subject. Thus, through the use of hypnosis as a laboratory device, the dissociative mechanisms can be studied with a high degree of objectivity.

Of increasing interest at the present time are the actions of a variety of new drugs which alter the state of psychological functioning. Some of these agents produce disturbances of perception and integration (mescaline, lysergic acid, etc.). Others produce alterations of autonomic reactivity through inhibition of central (hypothalamic?) functions, so that "emotional responsiveness" is diminished (reserpine, chlorpromazine, etc.). The effects of these agents upon the production, maintenance, and manifestations of dissociated states have never been studied.

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Professor of Neurosciences Emeritus, University of California, San Diego. Scientific Advisor to His Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

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Professor of Otolaryngology Emeritus, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco.

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Institute of Buddhist Studies, Berkeley, California.
Formerly, Member, IRB, University of California, Berkeley.

GARRISON RAPMUND, M.D.

Major General, U.S. Army, Retired, Bethesda, MD.
Formerly, Chairman, U.S. IRB.

LOUIS JOLYON WEST, M.D.

Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, UCLA School of Medicine. Formerly, Director, Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA Medical Center.

ENCLOSURE 2



(January, 1991)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND
BIOBEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
UCLA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
760 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024-1759

LOUIS JOLYON WEST, M.D.

CURRICULUM VITAE

SGFOIA3

PERSONALEDUCATION

Marquette School, Madison, Wisconsin	1929-1934
Harvey School, Madison, Wisconsin	1934-1935
East High School, Madison, Wisconsin	1935-1941
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin	1941-1942
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (Army Specialized Training Program)	1943-1944
University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis, Minnesota	1945-1948

DEGREES

B.S.	University of Minnesota	1946
M.B.	University of Minnesota	1948
M.D.	University of Minnesota	1949

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

Internship (Straight Medicine): University of Minnesota Hospitals, Minneapolis	1948-1949
Residency in Psychiatry: Payne Whitney Clinic of the New York Hospital (Cornell Medical Center), New York	1949-1952

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Curriculum Vitae

OTHER EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Personal psychoanalysis (candidate, Topeka Psychoanalytic Institute)	1958-1962
Group relations training programs (Tavistock/A.K. Rice Institute)	1965-1975
Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California	1966-1967

MILITARY SERVICE

Army of the United States (enlisted): 301st Infantry Regiment, 94th Division; other assignments	1942-1946
United States Air Force Medical Corps (Lieutenant to Major)	1948-1956

MEDICAL LICENSURES AND SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION

Licensed: Minnesota, 1948; New York, 1950;
California, 1951; Oklahoma, 1956
Diplomate: National Board of Medical Examiners, 1949
American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (Psychiatry), May 1954

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Assistant in Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical College, New York	1950-1952
Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry, Neurology and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City	1954-1969
Professor of Psychiatry, UCLA School of Medicine	1969--
Chairman, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles	1969-1989
Director, UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute	1969-1989

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Chief, Psychiatry Service, 3700th USAF Hospital, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas	1952-1956
Psychiatrist-in-Chief, University of Oklahoma Hospitals	1954-1969
Consultant in Psychiatry, Oklahoma City Veterans Administration Hospital	1956-1969

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Curriculum Vitae

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS (continued)

Chief, Mental Health Section, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City	1956-1969
Consultant in Psychiatry, United States Air Force Hospital, Force Base, Oklahoma	1956-1966
Consultant in Psychiatry, Palo Alto Veterans Administration Hospital	1966-1967
Psychiatrist-in-Chief, UCLA Medical Center	1969-1989
Attending Staff, UCLA Medical Center and UCLA Neuro-psychiatric Institute	1969--
Consultant in Psychiatry, Veterans Administration Center for Psycho-social Medicine at Brentwood, Los Angeles	1969--
Consultant in Psychiatry, Veterans Administration Hospital, Sepulveda, California	1969--
Attending Staff, Harbor General Hospital, Torrance, California	1971--
Medical Staff, Saint John's Hospital and Medical Center, Santa Monica, California	1979--

HONORS

Alpha Omega Alpha - Honor Medical Society
Oklahoma Nominee, "Ten Most Outstanding Young Men in America," United States Junior Chamber of Commerce (1959)
Medical Ambassador of Good Will, Pan American Medical Association (1963)
Commencement Speaker, University of Oklahoma School of Nursing (1963)
Leadership Award, Association of the University of Oklahoma Medical Faculty (1966)
Sommer Memorial Lecturer, Portland, Oregon (1968)
Certificate of Appreciation, Oklahoma City Council (1969)
Abreu Memorial Address, National Medical Student Research Forum, Student AMA (1969)
Distinguished Professional Service Citation, Oklahoma State Psychological Association (1969)
Certificate of Appreciation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, United States Public Health Service (1969)
Benjamin Rush Gold Medal Award, American Psychiatric Association (1973)
Certificate of Appreciation "For Outstanding Service," University of Nebraska, School of Alcohol Studies (1973)
Commendation for Exceptional Service, United States Veterans Administration (1974)
First Annual Dr. Gustav Bychowski Memorial Lecture, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York City (1974)
Knight of Mark Twain (1974)

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Curriculum Vitae

HONORS (continued)

"Louis Jolyon West House" (Facility for Oklahoma Center for Alcohol-Related Studies, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, dedicated 1974)
Certificate of Commendation, American Psychiatric Association (1976)
L.I.F.E. Group Award for Outstanding Dedication to Humanity (1977)
Karolinska Institute Medal, Stockholm, Sweden (1978)
The H.B. Williams Memorial Travelling Professor of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (1979)
Consultant Emeritus in Psychiatry, United States Army Medical Research and Development Command (1979)
Honorary Fellow, American Association of Psychoanalytic Physicians, Inc. (1980)
Walter C. Alvarez Memorial Award, The American Medical Writers Association (1982)
Annual Award for Distinguished Professional Service in the Field of Mental Health, The Group Psychotherapy Association of Southern California (1983)
Special Award, Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, "For Advancing the Role of Hypnosis in Psychiatry and Medicine" (1986)
Vestermark Award, The American Psychiatric Association and the National Institute of Mental Health (1987)
Outstanding Achievement Award, Southern California Psychiatric Society (1988)
Marshal, Hippocratic Oath Ceremony and Medical School Graduation, UCLA (1989)
First Annual Thomas H. Holmes Memorial Lecture, University of Washington (1989)
Philip R.A. May Award, Howard R. Davis Society for Knowledge Utilization and Planned Change (1989)
Leo J. Ryan Award, National Cult Awareness Network (1989)
Founder's Award, Center for Research on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine (1989)
Doctor of Humane Letters (hon. caus.), Hebrew Union College (1990)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (Examiner)	1955-1975
Advisory Council, Behavioral Sciences Division, United States Air Force Office of Scientific Research	1956-1958
National Consultant in Psychiatry to the Surgeon General, United States Air Force	1957-1962
Board of Directors, The Institute for Research in Hypnosis	1958-1966
Committee on Hypnosis, Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association	1959-1962
Professional Advisory Council, National Association for Mental Health	1959-1964

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Curriculum Vitae

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS (continued)

Consultant, United States Information Agency Executive Council, Committee on Behavioral Research (Advisory on Disaster Research to the Office of Emergency Planning), National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council	1960-1961
Consultant, United States Air Force Aero-Space Medical Center	1961-1963
Consultant, Peace Corps	1961-1966
Consultant, Bureau of Social Research, Inc.	1962-1963
National Advisory Mental Health Council, United States Public Health Service (National Institute of Mental Health)	1965-1968
Board of Scientific Advisors, Morton Prince Clinic for Hypnotherapy, The Institute for Research in Hypnosis, New York City	1965-1969
White House Conference on Civil Rights: "To Fulfill These Rights," Washington, D.C.	1965-1966
National Advisory Committee on Alcoholism to the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	June, 1966
National Advisory Committee on Psychiatry, Neurology, and Psychology, United States Veterans Administration Professional Services Subcommittee, 1968-1972 Chairman, 1970-1972	1966-1968
Anglo-American Conference on Drug-taking in the Younger Generation, Ditchley Foundation, Oxfordshire, England	1968-1973
Member, First Public Policy Conference on Psychiatry, Brookings Institution	Spring, 1968
National Committee for Effective Drug Abuse Legislation	1970
Special Medical Advisory Group, United States Veterans Administration	1970-1972
Review Committee for Drug Abuse Training, National Institute of Mental Health	1970-1974
International Board of Directors, Kittay Scientific Foundation	1972-1973
American Professional Advisory Committee, Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Jerusalem, Israel	1972-1977
American Advisory Board, Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Israel	1971-1989
Residency Review Committee for Psychiatry and Neurology (Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association)	1972-1989
Ad Hoc Committee to Assess Conflicts of Interest Between Organizational Responsibilities of Physicians in Institutional Settings and Their Concern for Welfare of Individual Patients (National Academy of Sciences - National Institute of Medicine)	1973-1978
Israeli Center for Psychobiology, International Advisory Board	1973-1989
	1974-1989

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Curriculum Vitae

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS (continued)

Consultant to the Surgeon General, United States Army Medical Research and Development Command	1974-1977
Member, United States Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Panel	1974-1979
Consultant, V.A. Health Care Committee, National Research Council, Division of Medical Sciences, Assembly of Life Sciences	1975-1976
Member, U.S. Honorary Board, International Association of Medicine and Biology	1979-1989
Member, Academic Psychiatry Consortium, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences	1982-1990
Medical Advisory Committee, The John Douglas French Foundation for Alzheimer's Disease	1983--
Committee on Polar Biomedical Research	1983--
Board of Advisors, American Family Foundation	1982--
Board of Scientific Advisors, Institute of Experimental Psychiatry	1985--
Advisory Board, National Depressive and Manic Depressive Association	1987--
Board of Directors, Caring for Children	1987--

EDITORIAL BOARDS

Advisory Editor, <u>The International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis</u>	1958-1966
Advisory Editorial Board, <u>Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</u>	1961-1966
Consulting Editor, <u>Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality</u>	1967-1984
Editorial Board, <u>Journal of Existential Psychiatry</u>	1970-1971
Editorial Board of Advisors, <u>Psychiatric Annals</u>	1971-1977
Editorial Board, <u>Directions in Psychiatry</u>	1976--
Advisory Editorial Board, <u>Medical Update</u>	1978--
Editorial Board, <u>Psychiatric Books</u>	1979--
Editorial Board, <u>A Critical Guide to Psychiatric Literature</u>	1979--
Advisory Board, <u>Salk Letter to Parents</u>	1982--
Editorial Board, <u>Cultic Studies Journal</u>	1984--
Editorial Board, <u>Violence, Aggression, Terrorism</u>	1985--

REGIONAL AND LOCAL APPOINTMENTS

Dean's Committee, Oklahoma City Veterans Administration Hospital	1954-1969
Research Coordinator, Oklahoma Alcoholism Association	1956-1966
Executive Committee, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Oklahoma City	1961-1962

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
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REGIONAL AND LOCAL APPOINTMENTS (continued)

Oklahoma Mental Health Planning Council	1963-1965
Consultant, Oklahoma City Human Relations Council	1963-1969
Board of Directors, Oklahoma City Council on Alcoholism	1964-1969
Governor's Committee on Alcoholism, State of Oklahoma	1964-1966
Professional Advisory Council, Central State Community Mental Health Center, Norman, Oklahoma	1966-1969
Board of Directors, Northeast Oklahoma City Community Mental Health Center	1966-1969
Dean's Committee, Wadsworth Veterans Administration Medical Center	1969-1989
Dean's Committee, Brentwood V.A. Medical Center (Chairman)	1969-1989
Board of Consultants, Rush Research Foundation	1969-1989
Dean's Committee, Sepulveda Veterans Administration Medical Center	1970-1989
Committee of Psychiatry Consultants, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Los Angeles	1970-1989
Advisory Committee, National Center for Drug Information, Research and Education, Mills College, Oakland, California	1970-1974
Mental Health Development Commission, Welfare Planning Council, Los Angeles	1971-1989
Research Advisory Committee, Gateways Hospital, Los Angeles	1971-1989
Professional Advisory Committee, Reiss-Davis Child Study Center	1973-1976
Board of Trustees, UCLA Foundation	1975--
Member, Finance and Administration Committee	1976-1980
Board of Directors, Alcoholism Council of California/NCA	1978--
Member, Central City Public Inebriate Advisory Commission	1979--
Member, Development Panel, California Self-Help Center	1984--
Member, Ad Hoc Committee, California State Support of Psychiatric Research, West Coast College of Biological Psychiatry	1986--
Member, Board of Trustees, Imagination Workshop, Inc.	1986--
Member, Mental Health Committee, Commission on Cults and Missionaries, Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles	1989--

UCLA COMMITTEES

Board of Directors, University Hospital Chaplaincy Service, Inc.	1970-1989
Vice President, 1972	
Advisory Committee, Brain Research Institute	1975-1989
Endowment Committee, Brain Research Institute	1976-1989

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UCLA COMMITTEES (continued)

Committee to Endow Great Teaching, School of Medicine	1977-1989
University Extension Committee, Academic Senate	1977-1978
Committee for a Public Medical Forum, School of Medicine	1979-1989
School of Medicine Faculty Development Committee	1981-1989
Representative to Intercampus Faculty Advisory Committee for the Hutchins Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions	1981-1989
Advisory Board, UCLA Archive of American Folk Medicine	1984--
Student Affairs Committee, School of Medicine	
Subcommittee on Substance Abuse	1990--

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS

Aerospace Medical Association*
Alpha Omega Alpha
American Academy of Clinical Psychiatrists*
American Academy of Political and Social Science*
American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law
American Academy of Psychoanalysis (Scientific Associate)
Committee on Education and Research, 1960-1965
Research Committee, 1970-1975
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow)
American Association of Chairmen of Departments of Psychiatry*
Councilor, 1969
Secretary-Treasurer, 1970
Committee on Liaison with the Veterans Administration, 1976
Ad Hoc Committee to Maintain Liaison with the ABPN, Inc., 1976
American College of Neuropsychopharmacology (Charter Fellow)*
Credentials Committee, 1973-1976
American College of Psychiatrists (Fellow)*
Chairman, Program Committee, San Diego, 1970
Bowls Award Committee, 1982
American Federation for Clinical Research*
American Medical Association
American Orthopsychiatric Association*
American Polar Society*
American Psychiatric Association (Life Fellow)
Committee on Research, 1957-1960
Committee on Program, 1962-1968
Task Force on Drug Abuse in Youth, 1967-1969
Board of Trustees, 1968-1971
Council on Research and Development, 1972-1977
Chairman, 1975-1977
Reference Committee, 1975-1977
Foundations Fund Prize Board of Research, 1981-1985
Task Force on Quality of Psychiatry Residency Training, 1983--
Task Force on Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders, 1986--

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS (continued)

American Psychiatric Association (continued)
Task Force on Terrorism, Chairman, 1987-1988
American Psychological Association
American Psychopathological Association
American Psychosomatic Society
American Public Health Association
American Sociological Association*
Antarctican Society*
Association for Academic Psychiatry*
Association for the Psychophysiological Study of Sleep*
Member, Organizing Committee, First International Conference,
Bruges, Belgium, June, 1971
Association of American Medical Colleges*
Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases
National Academy of Religion and Mental Health (Founding Member)*
National Committee Against Mental Illness (Sponsoring Member)
International Society for Advancement of Humanistic Studies
in Gynecology (Honorary Member)
New York Academy of Sciences
Pan American Medical Association*
President, Section on Clinical Hypnosis, 1962-1964
Council Member and Diplomate, Section on Psychiatry, 1962
Board of Advisory Vice Presidents, 1962
North American Co-Chairman, Section on Clinical Hypnosis, 1966-1968
Pavlovian Society
Second Vice President, 1973
First Vice President, 1974
President, 1975
Sigma Xi
Society of Behavioral Medicine (Fellow)
Society of Biological Psychiatry (Senior Member)
Public Relations Committee, 1975
Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*
Society for General Systems Research*
Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces*
Society for Psychophysiological Research*
Southern Professors of Psychiatry*
President, 1963
World Medical Association*

*Inactive or prior member

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
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REGIONAL AND LOCAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS

Central Neuropsychiatric Association	1959-1969
Dallas Southern Clinical Society (Honorary Member)	1962
Mid-Continent Psychiatric Association	1956-1969
Councilor, 1960-1962	
North Pacific Society of Neurology and Psychiatry	
(Honorary Fellow)	1962
Oklahoma City Clinical Society	1956-1969
Oklahoma County Medical Society	1956-1969
Medical Center Liaison Committee, 1959-1962	
Oklahoma District Branch, American Psychiatric Association	
(Fellow)	1956-1969
Committee on Medical Education, 1964-1969	
Oklahoma Psychiatric Association	1956-1969
Oklahoma State Medical Association	1956-1969
Safety Committee, 1962-1964	
Mental Health Committee, 1964-1966	
Southern California District Branch, American Psychiatric Association (Fellow)	1969--
Southern California Society for Adolescent Psychiatry	
(Honorary Member)	1970
California State Medical Association	1971--
Los Angeles County Medical Society	1971--
Southern California Psychiatric Society	1974--
California Society for the Treatment of Alcoholism and other Drug Dependencies	1974--
Mental Health Association of Los Angeles County	1976--
Southern California Society for Clinical Hypnosis	
(Honorary Member)	1986--

BIOGRAPHICAL LISTINGS

American Men and Women of Science
Biographical Directory, American Psychiatric Association
Dictionary of International Biography
Directory of Medical Specialists
Who's Who in America
Who's Who in American Science
World Leaders in Science
World Who's Who in Science
Who's Who in the West
Who's Who in Frontiers of Science and Technology

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II. BACKGROUND (U)

(U) With regard to this proposal, AMP can be divided into two broad categories:

- Anomalous Cognition (AC): The awareness of information that is considered otherwise shielded from all known sensory channels.
- Anomalous Perturbation (AP): The perturbation of physical matter under conditions of complete physical and sensorial isolation.

1. Historical Perspective (U)

(S/NF) Serious government-funded research of both these domains began in 1973 when the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) initiated a modest effort to determine if a genuine anomalous phenomenon could be verified and to assess the degree to which it could be applied to general intelligence problems. Through fiscal year 1990, a variety of intelligence organizations from the military services and the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) had supported predominantly application-oriented research programs at SRI International in Menlo Park, CA.

(S/NF) Beginning in fiscal year 1986, the U. S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC) initiated the first coordinated, long-term examination of AC and AP phenomena. This program had three major objectives:

- Provide incontrovertible evidence for the existence of AC and AP.
- Determine the physiological and physical basis for AC and AP.
- Determine the degree to which AC data could be integrated into the intelligence community.

(S/NF) The results and conclusions from the Army program were:

- The first objective had been partially met. An information transfer anomaly exists (i.e., AC) that can not be explained by inappropriate protocols, incorrect analyses, or fraud; however, there was insufficient evidence to conclude if AP exists.
- Significant progress had been made in meeting the second objective. For example,
 - (1) The central nervous system (i.e., the brain) of individuals with known AC ability appeared to respond to isolated AC stimuli. These responses were similar to those observed when their eyes were stimulated directly.
 - (2) Two physical models have been constructed. One (called Decision Augmentation Theory) systematizes the data of over 600 separate experiments spanning 22 years in the open literature and suggests a possible physical transfer mechanism for AC data. The other is a speculative fundamental physical model for the type of information that is sensed by AC.

(U) Under the same research program, a number of different physical systems were examined for their susceptibility to putative AP effects. They included single-cell algae, single alpha particles, and elec-

~~SECRET~~ ~~NOFORN~~

SG1B

1.5 Research Methodology and Support (SOW 6.3) (U)

1.5.1 Committees (SOW 6.3.1) (U)

(U) We propose to use the existing committees as support and quality control for methodological and policy issues. These committees are the Scientific Oversight Committee (SOC), the Institutional Review Board (IRB), and the Policy Oversight Committee (POC).

1.5.1.1 The Scientific Oversight Committee (U)

(U) The five voting members of the SOC are respected scientists from the following disciplines: physics, astronomy, statistics, neuroscience, and psychology. The membership is as follows:

- Steven A Hillyard, Ph.D. Professor of Neuroscience, University of California, San Diego
- S. James Press, Ph.D. Professor of Statistics, University of California, Riverside
- Garrison Rapmund, M.D. Liaison with the Institutional Review Board (see below)
- Melvin Schwartz, Ph.D. Director, High Energy and Nuclear Physics, Brookhaven NL
- Yervant Terzian, Ph.D. Chairman, Department of Astronomy, Cornell University
- Philip G. Zimbardo, Ph.D. Professor of Psychology, Stanford University

(U) The SOC is tasked with three major responsibilities:

- Review and approve all experimental protocols prior to the collection of data.
- Critically review all experimental final reports as if they were submissions to technical scientific journals. All remarks are in writing and are included in the final technical report to the sponsor.
- Suggest directions for further research.

(U) In addition to these three responsibilities, the SOC members are encouraged to exercise un-announced drop-in privileges to view experiments in progress.

1.5.1.2 Institutional Review Board (U)

(U) The IRB's responsibility is to assure the safety of human subjects in experiments and to assure the sponsor that all research involving the use of human subjects is in compliance with all appropriate federal regulations. The IRB members represent the health, legal, and spiritual professions in accordance with government guidelines. The membership is as follows:

- Byron Wm. Brown, Jr., Ph.D. Biostatistics, Stanford University
- Gary R. Fujimoto, M.D. Occupational Medicine, Palo Alto Medical Foundation
- John Hanley, M.D. Neuropsychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles
- Robert B. Livingston, M.D. Neuroscience, University of California, San Diego
- Robin P. Michelson, M.D. Otolaryngology, University of California, San Francisco
- Ronald Y. Nakasone, Ph.D. Buddhist Studies, Institute of Buddhist Studies, Berkeley, CA
- Garrison Rapmund, M.D. (Chair) Air Force Science Advisory Board
- Louis J. West, M.D. Neuropsychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles

4 September 1977

Approved For Release 2005/01/12 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000400160008-6

Oklahoma Uni,
CIA 401 MKULTRA

U. of Oklahoma tells CIA drug tests in '50s

NORMAN, Okla. [UPI]—The University of Oklahoma conducted LSD tests on animals during the 1960s, presumably as part of the Central Intelligence Agency's mind control experiments, Paul F. Sharp, university president, said Friday.

Sharp said the CIA recently notified him of the research. He said he has written to the CIA requesting all information possible about its project at the university.

Sharp said Dr. Louis Jolyon West, chief of psychiatry at Oklahoma from 1954 to 1969, conducted animal research with LSD in the early 1960s. West, now chief of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles, said his research was confined to animals and accidentally killed a 7,000-pound elephant at the Oklahoma City Zoo in 1962. He said he was unaware the research funds came from the CIA.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention a matter of importance to you and your university.

The Central Intelligence Agency recently has located several thousand hitherto undiscovered documents relating to activities funded by the CIA as a part of Project MKULTRA in the 1950s and 1960s. That Project, which is more fully described in the enclosed copy of a statement presented by the Director of Central Intelligence at a joint public hearing on 2 August before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Senate Committee on Human Resources, involved the initiation and sponsorship by the Agency of research and development designed to identify materials and methods useful in altering human behavior patterns. See also the Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence (the "Church Committee"), Book I, Foreign and Military Intelligence, pages 385 to 422, Sen. Rep. No. 94-755, April 26, 1976. Although the more highly publicized portion of this activity concerned the testing of the effects of various types of drugs on humans, most of the research did not involve such testing but rather only far less controversial investigations into aspects of human behavior and its determinants.


As explained in the Director's statement, until these documents were found it was believed that virtually all Project MKULTRA records were destroyed by the Agency in 1973. These newly-discovered documents consist largely of financial records, however, and add only fragmentary substantive information concerning the nature and extent of MKULTRA activities. What the documents do contribute is information regarding the identities of researchers and institutions involved in these activities and the funding mechanisms used to conceal CIA interest. In some cases these individuals and institutions apparently were aware of CIA sponsorship but in many other cases it appears the individuals or institutions, or both, were not informed that the research was connected in any way with CIA.



Your university is included among the institutions at which some portion of this CIA-sponsored research appears to have been performed or with which one or more individuals performing some aspect of this research were affiliated. While we recognize this may be unwelcome news, we believe we have an obligation to advise you of this fact so that you may initiate such action as you deem necessary to protect the interests of your university. As noted on page 8 of the statement by the Director, this Agency does not intend to reveal to the public the identities of any university or other institution that knowingly or unknowingly was involved in MKULTRA activities, or the names of the individual researchers. The decision concerning the manner in which you and your university choose to treat this matter is, of course, yours alone. The Agency is willing, to the extent it is able and legally free to do so, to discuss this matter further with you or your representatives and to furnish such further information as you may request, including copies of the relevant documents. These documents, which I must again point out do not provide more than a fragmentary picture of the various research projects, are being assembled now and, depending upon your wishes, will be either mailed or otherwise made available to you or your representatives for inspection. In this connection, we are consulting with the Department of Justice to determine whether we are free to disclose to you the names of the individual or individuals affiliated with your university who performed the research in question. Our present understanding is that we are not at liberty to disclose this information.

Please address your correspondence and inquiries in this regard to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,



Anthony A. Lapham
General Counsel

Enclosure



The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505

- 2 AUG 1977

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In my letter to you of 15 July 1977, I reported our recent discovery of seven boxes of documents related to Project MKULTRA, a closely held CIA project conducted from 1953-1964. As you may recall, MKULTRA was an "umbrella project" under which certain sensitive subprojects were funded, involving among other things research on drugs and behavioral modification. During the Rockefeller Commission and Church Committee investigations in 1975, the cryptonym became publicly known when details of the drug-related death of Dr. Frank Olson were publicized. In 1953 Dr. Olson, a civilian employee of the Army at Fort Detrick, leaped to his death from a hotel room window in New York City about a week after having unwittingly consumed LSD administered to him as an experiment at a meeting of LSD researchers called by CIA.

Most of what was known about the Agency's involvement with behavioral drugs during the investigations in 1975 was contained in a report on Project MKULTRA prepared by the Inspector General's office in 1963. As a result of that report's recommendations, unwitting testing of drugs on U.S. citizens was subsequently discontinued. The MKULTRA-related report was made available to the Church Committee investigators and to the staff of Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health. Until the recent discovery, it was believed that all of the MKULTRA files dealing with behavioral modification had been destroyed in 1973 on the orders of the then retiring Chief of the Office of Technical Service, with the authorization of the then DCI, as has been previously reported. Almost all of the people who had had any connection

with the aspects of the project which interested Senate investigators in 1975 were no longer with the Agency at that time. Thus, there was little detailed knowledge of the MKULTRA subprojects available to CIA during the Church Committee investigations. This lack of available details, moreover, was probably not wholly attributable to the destruction of MKULTRA files in 1973; the 1963 report on MKULTRA by the Inspector General notes on page 14: "Present practice is to maintain no records of the planning and approval of test programs."

When I reported to you last on this matter, my staff had not yet had an opportunity to review the newly located material in depth. This has now been accomplished, and I am in a position to give you a description of the contents of the recovered material. I believe you will be most interested in the following aspects of the recent discovery:

- How the material was discovered and why it was not previously found;
- The nature of this recently located material;
- How much new information there is in the material which may not have been previously known and reported to Senate investigators; and,
- What we believe the most significant aspects of this find to be.

To begin, as to how we discovered these materials. The material had been sent to our Retired Records Center outside of Washington and was discovered there as a result of the extensive search efforts of an employee charged with responsibility for maintaining our holdings on behavioral drugs and for responding to Freedom of Information Act requests on this subject. During the Church Committee investigation in 1975, searches for MKULTRA-related material were made by examining both the active and retired records of all branches of CIA considered at all likely to have had association with MKULTRA documents. The retired records of the Budget and Fiscal Section of the Branch responsible for such work were not searched, however. This was because financial papers associated with sensitive projects such as MKULTRA were normally maintained by the Branch itself under the project file, not by the Budget and Fiscal Section. In the case at hand, however, the newly located material was sent to the Retired Records Center in 1970 by the Budget and Fiscal Section as part of its own retired holdings. The reason for this departure from normal procedure is not known. As a result of it, however, the material escaped retrieval and destruction in 1973 by the then-retiring Director of the Office as well as discovery in 1975 by CIA officials responding to Senate investigators. The employee who located this material did so by leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to respond to FOIA requests. He searched all holdings of material of this

Branch stored at the Retired Records Center, including those of the Budget and Fiscal Section and, thus, discovered the MKULTRA-related documents which had been missed in the previous searches. In sum, the Agency failed to uncover these particular documents in 1973 in the process of attempting to destroy them; it similarly failed to locate them in 1975 in response to the Church Committee hearings. I am convinced that there was no attempt to conceal this material during the earlier searches.

Next, as to the nature of the recently located material, it is important to realize that the recovered folders are finance folders. The bulk of the material in them consists of approvals for advance of funds, vouchers, accountings, and the like--most of which are not very informative as to the nature of the activities that were undertaken. Occasional project proposals or memoranda commenting on some aspect of a subproject are scattered throughout this material. In general, however, the recovered material does not include status reports or other documents relating to operational considerations or progress in the various subprojects, though some elaboration of the activities contemplated does appear. The recovered documents fall roughly into three categories:

- First, there are 149 MKULTRA subprojects, many of which appear to have some connection with research into behavioral modification, drug acquisition and testing or administering drugs surreptitiously.
- Second, there are two boxes of miscellaneous MKULTRA papers, including audit reports and financial statements from "cut-out" (i.e., intermediary) funding mechanisms used to conceal CIA's sponsorship of various research projects.
- Finally, there are 33 additional subprojects concerning certain intelligence activities previously funded under MKULTRA which have nothing to do either with behavioral modification, drugs, and toxins or with any other related matters.

We have attempted to group the activities covered by the 149 subprojects into categories under descriptive headings. In broad outline, at least, this presents the contents of these files. The activities are placed in the following 15 categories:

1. Research into the effects of behavioral drugs and/or alcohol:

--17 subprojects probably not involving human testing;

--14 subprojects definitely involving tests on human volunteers;

--19 subprojects probably including tests on human volunteers. While not known, some of these subprojects may have included tests on unwitting subjects as well;

--6 subprojects involving tests on unwitting subjects.

2. Research on hypnosis:

--8 subprojects, including 2 involving hypnosis and drugs in combination;

3. Acquisition of chemicals or drugs:

--7 subprojects;

4. Aspects of magicians' art useful in covert operations: e.g., surreptitious delivery of drug-related materials:

--4 subprojects;

5. Studies of human behavior, sleep research, and behavioral changes during psychotherapy:

--9 subprojects;

6. Library searches and attendance at seminars and international conferences on behavioral modification:

--6 subprojects;

7. Motivational studies, studies of defectors, assessment, and training techniques:

--23 subprojects;

8. polygraph research:

--3 subprojects;

9. Funding mechanisms for MKULTRA external research activities:

--3 subprojects;

10. Research on drugs, toxins, and biologicals in human tissue; provision of exotic pathogens and the capability to incorporate them in effective delivery systems:

--6 subprojects;

11. Activities whose objectives can not be determined from available documentation:

--3 subprojects;

12. Subprojects involving funding support for unspecified activities connected with the Army's Special Operations Division at Ft. Detrick, Md. This activity is outlined in Vol. I of the Church Committee Report, pp. 388-389. Under CIA's Project MKNAOMI, the Army assisted CIA in developing, testing, and maintaining biological agents and delivery systems for use against humans as well as against animals and crops. The objectives of these subprojects cannot be identified from the recovered material beyond the fact that the money was to be used where normal funding channels would require more written or oral justification than appeared desirable for security reasons or where operational considerations dictated short lead times for purchases. About \$11,000 was involved during this period 1953-1960:

--3 subprojects;

13. Single subprojects in such areas as effects of electro-shock, harassment techniques for offensive use, analysis of extrasensory perception, gas propelled sprays and aerosols, and four subprojects involving crop and materiel sabotage.

14. One or two subprojects on each of the following:

--"Blood Grouping" research, controlling the activity of animals, energy storage and transfer in organic systems; and,

--stimulus and response in biological systems.

15. Three subprojects cancelled before any work was done on them having to do with laboratory drug screening, research on brain concussion, and research on biologically active materials to be tested through the skin on human volunteers.

Now, as to how much new the recovered material adds to what has previously been reported to the Church Committee and to Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health on these topics, the answer is additional detail, for the most part: e.g., the names of previously unidentified researchers and institutions associated on either a witting or unwitting basis with MKULTRA activities, and the names of CIA officials who approved or monitored the various subprojects. Some new substantive material is also present: e.g., details concerning proposals for experimentation and clinical testing associated with various research projects, and a possibly improper contribution by CIA to a private institution. However, the principal types of activities included have, for the most part, either been outlined to some extent or generally described in what was previously available to CIA in the way of documentation and was supplied by CIA to Senate-investigators. For example:

--Financial disbursement records for the period 1960-1964 for 76 of the 149 numbered MKULTRA subprojects had been recovered from the Office of Finance by CIA and were made available to the Church Committee investigators in August or September 1975;

--The 1963 Inspector General report on MKULTRA made available to both the Church Committee and Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee mentions electro-shock and harassment substances (pp. 4, 16); covert testing on unwitting U.S. citizens (pp. 7, 10-12); the search for new materials through arrangements with specialists in universities, pharmaceutical houses, hospitals, state and federal institutions, and private research organizations (pp. 7, 9); and the fact that the Technical Service Division of CIA had initiated 144 subprojects related to the control of human behavior between 1953-1963 (p. 21).

--The relevant section of a 1957 Inspector General report on the Technical Service Division was also made available to the Church Committee staff. That report discusses techniques for human assessment and unorthodox methods of communication (p. 201); discrediting and disabling materials which can be covertly administered (pp 201-202); studies on magicians' arts as applied to covert operations (p. 202); specific funding mechanisms for research performed outside of CIA (pp. 202-203, 205); research being done on "K" (knockout) material, alcohol tolerance, and hypnotism (p. 203); research on LSD (p. 204); anti-personnel harassment and assassination delivery systems including aerosol generators and other spray devices (pp. 206-208); the role of Fort Detrick in support of CIA's Biological/Chemical Warfare capability (p. 208); and material sabotage research (p. 209). Much of this material is reflected in the Church Committee Report, Volume I, pp. 287-411.

The most significant new data discovered are, first, the names of researchers and institutions who participated in the MKULTRA project and, secondly, a possibly improper contribution by CIA to a private institution. We are now in possession of the names of 185 non-government researchers and assistants who are identified in the recovered material dealing with the 149 subprojects. The names of 80 institutions where work was done or with which these people were affiliated are also mentioned. The institutions include 44 colleges or universities, 15 research foundations or chemical or pharmaceutical companies and the like, 12 hospitals or clinics (in addition to those associated with universities), and 3 penal institutions. While the identities of some of these people and institutions were known previously, the discovery of the new identities adds to our knowledge of MKULTRA.

The facts as they pertain to the possibly improper contribution are as follows: One project involves a contribution of \$375,000 to a building fund of a private medical institution. The fact that a contribution was made was previously known; indeed it was mentioned in a 1957 Inspector General report on the Technical Service Division of CIA, pertinent portions of which had been reviewed by the Church Committee staff. The newly discovered material, however, makes it clear that this contribution was made through an intermediary, which made it appear to be a private donation. As a private

donation, the contribution was then matched by federal funds. The institution was not made aware of the true source of the gift. This project was approved by the then DCI, and concurred in by CIA's top management at the time, including the then General Counsel who wrote an opinion supporting the legality of the contribution.

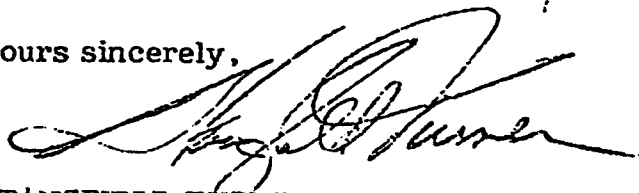
The recently discovered documents give a greater insight into the scope of the unwitting drug testing but contribute little more than that. We now have collaborating information that some of the unwitting drug testing was carried on in safehouses in San Francisco and New York City, and we have identified that three individuals were involved in this undertaking as opposed to the previously reported one person. We also know now that some unwitting testing took place on criminal sexual psychopaths confined at a State hospital and that, additionally, research was done on a knock-out or "K" drug in parallel with research to develop pain killers for cancer patients.

These, then are the principal findings identified to date in our review of the recovered material. As noted earlier, we believe the detail on the identities of researchers and institutions involved in CIA's sponsorship of drugs and behavioral modification is a new element and one which poses a considerable problem. Most of the people and institutions involved are not aware of Agency sponsorship. We should certainly assume that the researchers and institutions which cooperated with CIA on a witting basis acted in good faith and in the belief that they were aiding their government in a legitimate and proper purpose. I believe we all have a moral obligation to these researchers and institutions to protect them from any unjustified embarrassment or damage to their reputations which revelation of their identities might bring. In addition, I have a legal obligation under the Privacy Act not to publicly disclose the names of the individual researchers without their consent. This is especially true, of course, for those researchers and institutions which were unwitting participants in CIA-sponsored activities.

Nevertheless, recognizing the right and the need of both the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health to investigate the circumstances of these activities in whatever detail they consider necessary, I am providing your Committee with all of the names on a classified basis. I hope that this will facilitate your investigation while protecting the individuals and institutions involved. Let me emphasize that the MKULTRA events are 12 to 25 years in the past. I assure you that the CIA is in no way engaged in either witting or unwitting testing of drugs today.

Finally, I am working closely with the Attorney General and with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on this matter. We are making available to the Attorney General whatever materials he may deem necessary to any investigation he may elect to undertake. We are working with both the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to determine whether it is practicable from this new evidence to attempt to identify any of the persons to whom drugs may have been administered unwittingly. No such names are part of these records, but we are working to determine if there are adequate clues to lead to their identification; and if so, how to go about fulfilling the Government's responsibilities in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stansfield Turner", with a stylized, flowing script.

STANSFIELD TURNER